

THE PANOLA MISS. LYNX.

By Rockett & Middleton.

Devoted to News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, &c.

Two Dollars in Advance

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

VOL. 2.

PANOLA, MI., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846.

NO. 5

THE LYNX.

Printed and published every SATURDAY at
TWO DOLLARS in advance.

Advertisements inserted for one dollar per
square (of ten lines or less) for the first insertion,
and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of a personal nature will be
variably be charged double price of ordinary ad-
vertisements.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—A deduction will be
made to those who advertise by the year to a suf-
ficient amount to make it for the interest of mer-
chants and others of the direct line of busi-
ness of the year advertiser will be charged for
separately at the ordinary rates.

Professional cards, not alterable for the year,
containing ten lines or less for county offices will
be inserted for five dollars, payable always in ad-
vance, and State offices ten dollars.

Election tickets will never be delivered until
paid for.

Political circulars or communications of only an
individual interest, will be charged at half price
of ordinary advertisements and must be paid in
advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of
insertions will be continued until forbid, and any
alterations made after insertion charged extra.

Advertising patrons will favor us by handing
in their advertisements as early after our regular
publication days as convenient—not later in any
case if possible, than Thursday night.

ALL JOB-WORK must be paid for on deliv-
ery.

Postage must be paid on all letters; or they will
not be attended to.

Mail Arrangements.

The Mail from Memphis arrives on Tuesday
and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, and departs
for Memphis at 1 o'clock the same day.

The Mail from Oxford arrives on Wednes-
day evening at 7 o'clock, and departs Tuesday
mornings at 7 o'clock.

The Mail from Carrollton, arrives Thursday
evenings at 7 o'clock, and departs on Monday
mornings at 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Carrollton closes on Sunday eve-
nings at 8 o'clock.

The Mail for Oxford closes on Monday eve-
nings at 8 o'clock.

The Mail for Memphis closes on Tuesday's
and Saturdays at 12 o'clock noon.

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Gallery of Beauty.

The Gallery of American Beauty will be a
feature of this book, in which will constantly ap-
pear portraits of the most beautiful of the sex.—
Another characteristic will be

AMERICAN LANDSCAPES.

The other illustrations shall be executed by
distinguished either for picturesque beauty or
for historical associations.

The other illustrations shall be executed by
the first American Artists, and be in every
variety and style, viz: *Line and Shingle Engravings*;
Colored Flowers and Birds; *Lace Work*
and Embroidery; *Pictures executed in India*;
Quarrel's Superb Designs, &c.

In short every variety of embellishments, ex-
ecuted by the best artists, shall continue to grace
our book. We shall be the first to seize the novel-
ties of the day!

PARIS FASHIONS IN ADVANCE.

As elegance and economy in dress are equally
desirable, we offer great inducements to country
readers, in our monthly descriptions of the fash-
ions, accompanied by our colored plate, which
we give at least two months in advance of every
contemporary, being enabled to do this from
correspondents in London and Paris. So com-
pletely have we outstripped all rivalry in this
point, that the other magazines now only occa-
sionally furnish the fashions. But as long as
fashions in dress are desirable, patterns of the latest
costumes will be indispensable to the sex, in or-
der to keep the run of the changes in dress. But
in order that other illustrations may not have to
give place for them, we shall publish

Our Fashion Plates Extra

That is we shall give as many embellishments
as any other two dollar magazine and the fash-
ion plate besides!

And in order that our lady subscribers may be
acquainted with the novelties of the day, we
shall publish, as soon as they come out, in our
"Home Department," new receipts in Cookery,
new styles in Embroidery, new patterns for Lace
Work &c.

THE TERMS.—The Cash system adopted
and maintained by the publisher, enables him to
offer a Magazine, in every respect equal to the
best, at the dollar and one-half price. The price
of Peter's National is therefore
only TWO DOLLARS per annum, cash, in ad-
vance.

TO COUNTER.—In order to facilitate remittan-
ces, from post-towns where there is no local
agent, the publisher offers the following terms to
persons disposed to club, viz:

1 copy \$2.00 per annum.

3 copies \$5.00 per annum.

5 copies \$7.00 per annum.

For \$20.00 per annum.

For \$25.00 we will send one copy of the Satur-
day Courier and two copies of the "National."

This money must be current funds, and sent
post paid in advance.

PREMIUMS.

To every Postmaster, or other person getting
up a club, we will send an annual for 1845, or
any of the new ones! For every \$2.00 sub-
scriber we will send, if required, a new one.

For every Club of 12, or more Clubs of 8, or for
Clubs of 3, we will send a copy of the Magazine
gratis for one year.

Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON.

THE ROVER.

Fourth volume commencing on the
21st of Sept. 1844.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

of Tales, Poetry, Legends,
WIT, ROMANCE AND ART.

Edited by SEBA SMITH, and published by S. B.
DICKS & Co. No. 123 Fulton St., New York.

Without intending or wishing to dis-
parage other works, the publishers
plead guilty to the charge of attempt-
ing to make the Rover the best,
the cheapest for the price, among the various
periodicals of the country. Each
weekly number contains sixteen large
pages of beautifully printed choice mat-
ter, with a beautiful steel engraving,
and is done up in a highly embel-
lished illuminated cover, making two vol-
umes a year, comprising 332 pages and
52 steel plates.

The work has now lived to an age to
give it in some degree a character to
speak for itself, and to warrant con-
fidence in its stability. We prefer not
to sound our own praises, but let our
works, if they will praise us. We
have labored hard to make a magazine
for the great mass of the community,
that should be the best that could possi-
bly be offered for the price, combining
amusement with instruction, dissemi-
nating a taste for the arts and encour-
aging a wholesome and elevated litera-
ture.

How far we have been successful in
the attainment of these objects does not
become us to say. That the Rover has
been sustained by the public, through
its infancy and up to the present time,
although left to make its own way in
the world without any extraneous aid
or influence, is a recommendation of
its character and an evidence of public
sentiment in its favor, which makes us
both gratified and grateful. Without
any material change in the plan of the
work we shall enter upon the fourth
volume of the work with a steady pur-
pose to sustain its interest and useful-
ness, and to embrace every opportuni-
ty to increase the value of the work.

TERMS.—Single copies three dollars
a year; two copies for five dollars, and
five copies for ten dollars. Post Mas-
sers are authorized by law to forward
subscription money free of charge.

T. LIMERICK,

Commission Merchant.

74 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS

William O. Wilson, Agent.

Blanks—for sale here.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The Jews. Dr. Durbin, in his "Ob-
servations on the East," has a very
interesting chapter on the restoration
of the Jews—the prophecies in relation
thereto—and the "signs of the time"
which indicate their speedy fulfill-
ment.—Our object in reference to this
chapter is, to make some extracts which
we consider of interest, as they will
tend to remove a prejudice too common
amongst the unreflecting. Dr. Durbin
says:

"The Jews are scarcely less remark-
able for zeal for religion, and hatred
to idolatry, than for their dispersion,
unity and sympathy. For eighteen
hundred years they have been plun-
dered, trodden down, banished, and
put to death in a thousand forms, all
of which evils they might have avoided
by renouncing their religion. Yet, as a
people, they have never wavered in
their national faith.

"To their dispersion, their unity,
their sympathy, their religious zeal,
and their hatred to idolatry, is to be
added the very little-observed fact of
their literary and political, as well as
commercial influence throughout the
world. We are used to consider Jews
only as pedlers or money-jobbers; we
have not been accustomed to think of
as occupying professorships in the first
universities of Europe, as being mem-
bers of national senates, as leading on
national armies to victory, and as sit-
ting in the cabinets of kings. Annih-
ilate them, their property, their influ-
ence, and their relations with society,
and the world would receive a
shock from which it would not recover
for centuries. The following passages,
quoted from B. D'Israeli, himself a
Jew, and a member of the British Par-
liament, may require a little abatement
in the score of national bias and the
manner in which the facts are put,
but the great outlines they are true.

It is the language of a Rothschild,
under the title of Sidonia to Coningsby;

"You never observe a great intel-
lectual movement in Europe in which
the Jews do not greatly participate.
The first Jesuits were Jews; that mys-
terious Russian diplomacy, which so
alarms Western Europe, is organized
and principally carried on by Jews;
that mighty revolution, which is this
moment preparing in Germany, and
which will be, in fact, a second and
greater reformation, and of which so
little is as yet known in England, is
entirely developing under the auspices
of Jews, who almost monopolize the
professional chairs of Germany. No-
ander, the founder of spiritual Chris-
tianity, and who is Regius Professor
in the University of Berlin, is a Jew.

Benary, equally famous in the same
university, is a Jew. I think there
are more than ten professors in this
university who are Jews.

"A few years back we were applied
to by Russia. I resolved to go myself to
St. Petersburg. I had, on my arrival,
an interview with the Russian minister
of finance, Count Cancrin; I beheld the
son of a Lithuanian Jew. The loan
was connected with the affairs of Spain.
I resolved on repairing to Spain from
Russia. I travelled without intermis-
sion. I had an audience immediately
on my arrival with the Spanish min-
ister, Mendizabel; I beheld one, like
myself the son of a Jew of Arragon. In consequence
of what transpired at Madrid, I went
straight to Paris to consult the Presi-
dent of the French council: I beheld
the son of a French Jew, a hero, an
imperial marshal, and very properly
so, for who should be military heroes
if not those who worship the lord of
Hosts?"

"And is Soult a Hebrew?"

"Yes, and several of the French
marshals, and the famous Massena, for
example; his real name was Manassah;
but to my anecdote. The consequence
of our consultation was, that some Nor-
thern power should be applied to in
a friendly and meditative capacity.
We fixed on Prussia, and the Presi-
dent of the council made an applica-
tion to the President minister, who
attended a few days after our confer-
ence. Count Arnim entered the cabi-
net, and I beheld a Prussian Jew. So
you see, my dear Coningsby, that the
world is governed by very different

personages to what is imagined by
those who are not behind the scenes."

D'Israeli also claims that "almost
every greater composer, skilled musi-
cian—almost every voice that ravishes
you with its transporting strains,
springs from our tribe."

"Rosini, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn—
the three great creative minds (says
he) are of Hebrew race." He contin-
ues—"Little do men of fashion—your
'musicians' of Paris, and your ladies
of London—as they thrill into raptures
at the notes of a Pasta or a Grisi, lit-
tle do they suspect, that they are off-
ering their homage to the sweet sin-
gers of Israel."

Many of the most intelligent, influ-
ential, and patriotic citizens of Balti-
more are of the Hebrew race. The
time was, when by the Constitution
of Maryland, they were precluded
from holding office under the State;
but the restriction was wisely with-
drawn, and, under a more liberal and
just policy, they have become entit-
led to the same privileges as other citizens.
We trust that the time will arrive
when all civilized distinctions between
the Jew and Gentile will be abolished
throughout the world; and when ev-
ery man shall be permitted to worship
God according to his own inclination,
unrestrained by the fear of persecu-
tion.

From the South Missourian.

TO GENTLEMEN WITH WHISKERS.

AN ANSWER.

Men, at first, 'tis said,
Were very well made,
But blemishes now may be found.
The great ugly creatures
Deform all their features,
And rough shaggy faces abound.

No faces of hair,
Can gull the poor fair,
We care not a fig for the varments,
Who delightfully doat
On a beard like a goat; [serpents
We'd as leave be in league with the

From tonsorial art,
Men's heads now depart, [razor,
I spending with soap, brush and
They grin as a monkey,
Looked as a donkey,
And pasture like Nebuchadnezzar!

We ne'er will care less,
As you may well guess, [tutes
Nor cherish the odd looking crea-
But we do declare,
Not a groat do we care,
For beasts of such horrible features,

If men will now choose,
The razor to use,
And harken to our sweet whispers
We'll wear bustles no more,
Behind nor before, [whiskers,
If the hard sex will lop off their
SOME GALS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKETSHIP TORONTO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The splendid packet ship Toronto,
Captain Tinker, has just arrived from
London and Portsmouth, after having
made a very quick passage over the
Atlantic.

She sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th
ult. and in lat. 45, long. 47 to 43, pas-
saged through a continued field of ice-
bergs.

The advices from London which we
have thus received, are of the 7th, and
Liverpool of the 6th ultimo.

The news is of a very favorable char-
acter.

Cotton was firm.

The London Chronicle of the 4th ult.,
contains a long article relative to the
intelligence from America, carried out
by the packetship Yorkshire.

Relating to the notice contained in
the President's Message, the Chronicle
remarks:

"This notice to terminate the conven-
tion of 1827, may it is suggested, be fol-
lowed by fresh negotiation. If not, war
is inevitable. If we receive notice that
the joint occupation shall cease in 1847
and if nothing more be done than the
giving of this notice we, too, must pre-
pare at the end of the year's notice,
firmly to 'maintain' our rights. Let
us not in our deep anxiety for the pre-
servation of peace, lose sight of the po-
sition into which we shall be driven by
the event we are speaking of. Neither
England nor America could remain in-
active pending the termination of this
treaty.

"We should be virtually at war from
the day we get notice that at the end of

a specific time, America was determin-
ed to maintain what she regards as her
rights in Oregon. And that is, sup-
posing no other proceeding is adopted
than to give the specified notice. But
if the other recommendations of Mr.
Polk be carried out—if contemporane-
ously with giving notice to terminate
the treaty, the American Government
begins to occupy, sends in its pioneers,
and build its stockades and forts, would
it be possible to regard such measures
in any other light than as a declara-
tion of war?"

"Again it says, it cannot be too
strongly impressed upon the American
public that to adopt a resolution to give
the year's notice, so far from facilitat-
ing, as they suppose it would do, the
progress of the negotiations, would be
in fact to provide for their certain fail-
ure before we had entered upon them.
We are anxious that this opinion—
which is, we believe, the opinion of the
opinion of the great bulk of the people
of this country—may be known in
America while there is yet time for it
to influence the decision of a momen-
tous question."

THE WIND.

By PHAZNA.—A child once said to its
father, as it felt the play of the morn-
ing breeze through its waving ring-
lets—

"Father, where does the wind come
from?"

"From heaven," said the father.

"And where does it go to?"

"It goes back to heaven again, my
child, and again to earth returns. It is
the breath of the Great Spirit of bene-
ficence from whom we receive all hap-
piness and all joy. Changing seasons
are ordained to make the earth happy
and beautiful for us, and then we are
breathed upon as is most conducive to
our good. Have you not sometimes
wished it would be always summer?"

"Yes, father."

"And at another time sighed that
winter were not always?"

"Yes, father."

"Then you must see that the Ruler
of the seasons knows better than your-
self what is best for you, as your own
wishes were inconsistent."

"Yes, father, I see now."

"The wind, my dear son—the far-
roaming spirit of the wide universe—is
ever near us and hovering over us. It
kisses the sick man's temple, and the
suffering invalid lifts up his eye in hope.
It plays with the breathing of the sin-
less infant and weaves smiles upon its
dimpled cheek. It is the essence of
life and breath, and you my boy, are
inhabiting it. You know you did not
make it, yet you feel that it is necessa-
ry for your very life—that without it
you would fall down and expire; then,
where does the wind come from?"

"From heaven, father?"

"Yes, from heaven; and it comes to
bless the earth. Were there no wind,
my son this beautiful world would be a
stagnant waste, and yon arched sky,
now so magnificently adorned by the
rising sun, would change to some wild
and strange confusion."

"Does not the wind whisper?" fa-
ther.

"Yes, child, you may learn to con-
verse with it, and it shall tell you of its
errand to earth. Pause when the lone-
ly airs are calling stillly music from
leaf and bough in summer eventime
watch as the stars peep forth, and the
wind shall whisper to your heart of
heaven."

"Does not the wind howl?" father.

"Yes, boy, and then it tells the gran-
deur and the might of the Omnipotence.
—If you have learned to joy in its balmy
breathing, you must also know the great
strength and glory of the wind. Is it
not wonderful my son? Even as this
infant riuulet beneath us (upon which
that dancing sunbeam has just alighted
piercing the leafy forest shade above
rolls on and on, smiles, leagues, and
far away still swelling, rising, deepen-
ing until at last it plunges into the vast
desert of water that rolls around the
globe, so can this gentle west wind, now
so soft, rouse into a rage and terror,
and fright the land and lash the ocean
with the tornado's wild and shrieking
anger!"

"It is wonderful, father!"

"And it is wise my son, and we must
believe so though we may not under-
stand why it is so. Yes, the wind now

sporting with the leaves around, may
tear these rooted trees from the firm
earth, drive them like feathers along
the land, dash off the mountain cone,
and whirl it into a vale, prostrate cities,
and turn the course of the seas! Is it
not wonderful!"

"Wonderful, father!"

"Then, where does the wind come
from my son?"

"From heaven, father!"

A KING'S CAUSE OF THANKFULNESS.—

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